(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2621.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1797.

FERRARA, *December* 12.

THE national guard of Milan arrived here in the beſt order—being joined to ours, both corps marched to Modena, where they were joined by the artillery of that place.

All the national guards are under marching orders for ſome ſecret expedition. The French about Verona have received powerful reinforcements—others are daily expected—this induces us to believe that the French general intends to venture a general action.

BASLE, *December* 13.

Although the bridge of boats before Huningen is deſtroyed, the communication between the two banks is not interrupted, and boats loaded with ammunition and proviſions conſtantly ply.

Both parties continue to bombard and cannonade each other with the greateſt obſtinacy—but the loſs in men is trifling, conſidering the conſtant and terrible fire which is kept up on both ſides.

The prince of Furſtenberg has written in the ſtrongeſt terms to the canton of Baſle to require them to fire on the French boats which might approach their territory—they replied with much energy, that the Auſtrians had firſt infringed their neutrality in a much more open manner.

The Auſtrians have now received their battering train, they continue their approaches to the French intrenchments which have received much damage.

GENOA, *December* 17.

During this week twenty French tartans full of mortars, ſhells, and other warlike ſtores, unloaded here—they were immediately ſent to Tortona, from whence they will be forwarded to the army of Italy.

About 40 ſailors, among whom are 18 gunners, leave this place to-day for Mantua. Citizen Sibilla, captain of a frigate, has alſo received orders to go there—it is thought he will have the command of the flotilla of gun-boats, deſigned to act on the lake of Mantua.

PARIS, *January* 21.

A letter from Baſle of the 10th inſt. announces, that the emperor of Ruſſia has made bitter complaints to the court of Vienna, reſpecting its tyrannical proceedings towards the duke of Wurtemburg, his father-in-law, and the margrave of Baden; and that he deſired that the Auſtrian troops do evacuate the territories of thoſe two princes, who are to remain neutral, on account of their peace with the republic. Should this report be complied with, it would give great ſecurity to Switzerland, eſpecially to the canton of Baſle, which is much diſturbed by having the Auſtrians in the neighbourhood.

The circle of Suabia has broken the ſuſpenſion of arms concluded with France; but the duke of Wurtemburg has declared, that this ſtep ſhould have no kind of influence upon his conduct, and that he would adhere religiouſly to the treaties concluded between him and France.

LIVERPOOL, *December* 29.

The inhabitants of Waterford, in Ireland, to leſſen the number of public beggars and detect their impoſitions, have eſtabliſhed a ſhop, where ſoup is made by ſubſcription—the ſubſcribers have a ticket for every half-penny—theſe they carry in their pockets, and, on the ſolicitation of beggars, give them the tickets inſtead of money—for which they can have ſoup at the ſhop.

It is with pleaſure we read various accounts of the benevolent diſtribution of food and fuel to poor neighbours. It was well ſaid by Cicero, "Men reſemble the Gods in nothing ſo much as in doing good to their fellow creatures."

January 5.

Bantry Bay is ſo very capacious and deep, that a naval engagement might take place there between two large fleets, as had been the caſe in the latter part of the laſt century. It has ſeveral iſlands near the coaſt, with rich paſture ground for black cattle. It has alſo ſeveral creeks and ſmall harbours, and is the chief ſituation in the ſouth of Ireland, where an enemy would endeavour to make good a debarkation. It was there the French forces landed during the conteſt between William III. and James II.

When Thurot landed at Carrickfergus, during the war preceding the laſt, and made the garriſon, conſiſting of about 200 recruits, priſoners, common fame had exaggerated his numbers to ſome thouſands, with a large naval force, whereas he had not quite 800 land forces, and only three frigates, and ſome armed veſſels. The then lord lieutenant proceeded at the head of the troops as far as Drogheda, where he learned that the French had reimbarked their troops, and ſailed away. The object of that expedition was to alarm the country, while a Breſt ſquadron, with 20,000 land forces ſhould make a deſcent on ſome part of the ſouthern coaſts, but they were fortunately blockaded up in port, and afterwards defeated.

January 12.

The Gazette contains an order of council, permitting all veſſels of nations in amity with this country, to enter the port of the Cape of Good Hope, and trade in certain articles there.

Caſualties.—Amongſt the fatal accidents we have to record under this head, there are none, probably, that ſtrike the minds of our readers more forcibly, than the frequent mention of children being burnt to death. How will they be ſhocked when we ſtate, that within the laſt fortnight eight children have periſhed under this cruel affliction, in Mancheſter and the neighbourhood! moſt of them from being left alone in the houſes where they ſuffered.

LONDON, *January* 28.

Extract of a letter from Riga, November 20.

"The emperor went a few days ago to Koſciuſko, alone, and ſaid he was a friend to the emperor; he believed he had intereſt enough to procure him his liberty, if he would promiſe never to interfere again in the affairs of the ci devant Poland. "That I can readily do," replied Koſciuſko, "as I do not believe that if I had an opportunity that it would now be of any uſe," Give me your hand then," ſaid the emperor, and know that I am the emperor; from this moment you are free, and that houſe (pointing to a very good one not far off) as alſo a penſion of 12,000 roubles a year, I deſire your acceptance of—and you are at the ſame time at liberty to reſide here or not, juſt as you may chuſe."

February 4.

An expreſs from Dover brought us laſt night the moſt important papers which have arrived for many weeks from Paris. They bring an account of a brilliant ſeries of victories. We muſt refer to the ſhort account given by Buonaparte himſelf, and the more extended details of general Berthier for the particulars of theſe important actions.—The ſubſtance of them is, that Buonaparte has deſtroyed the fifth Auſtrian army in Italy! Five times has the emperor renewed this devoted army; in the laſt inſtance every effort of determined magnanimity, and almoſt of exhauſted deſpair, was exerted to make a vigorous movement for the deliverance of Mantua. He ſtript all his frontiers, he called forth and animated the chivalrous ſpirit of Hungary; the youth of Vienna were rouſed by the blandiſhments of the court, as well as their natural loyalty, to enter into volunteer battalions; and to haſten the expeditions, the recruits were mounted in voitures, and diſpatched by poſt. In ſhort, the ſalvation of Mantua was conſidered as the laſt ſtake of the emperor and king, and for this every thing was to be hazarded; for this the propoſitions of general Clarke were rejected; every offer of an armiſtice was refuſed—and we have ſeen from the late German Journals that they looked with perfect confidence to the ſucceſs of their mighty preparations. What a leſſon to ſovereigns and to nations is the reſult of all this energy! What a dreadful reſponſibility muſt that cabinet incur, which, truſting to its own ſpeculations, ſhuts its ears againſt the voice of peace, our readers will not be content with the mere outline of theſe victories; we therefore publiſh the official details; but the ſhort total of the tranſactions is—

The French took twenty-three thouſand priſoners, among whom were three general officers, five colonels, ten majors, and a great number of inferior officers.

They killed and wounded ſix thouſand men.

They took ſixty pieces of cannon, and about twenty-four ſtand of colours, among which are the ſtandards of the volunteers of Vienna, embroidered by the hands of the empreſs.

And the whole of the eſcort of oxen, grain, and other proviſions deſtined for the relief of Mantua, taken within cannon ſhot of its walls.

Such is the account which the generals have given of this moſt memorable victory, and which, in our minds, is rendered ſtill more intereſting by the manner in which it has been received in Paris, and by the uſe which the Directory have made of it.

February 6.

We yeſterday received the Paris papers up to the 1ſt inſt. inclusive, which confirm the important intelligence of Saturday. The emperor's fifth army in Italy is completely routed; and his garriſon in Mantua deprived of all hopes of ſuccour, muſt capitulate with the victorious Buonaparte.

The Directory have not ſuffered this important conqueſt to paſs over unimpaired.—It came moſt opportunely to ſtrengthen them againſt all the attacks made upon their adminiſtration; and accordingly we find, in a meſſage from the miniſter of the police to the aſſembly, that a new conſpiracy is announced, which the government now feel themſelves ſtrong enough to quell. We refer the public to the meſſage.

NEW-YORK, *March* 29.

The arrival from Liſbon yeſterday does not bring the diſagreeable intelligence ſo induſtriouſly circulated for a few hours. All the accounts which we have received from that quarter appear in the following extracts from letters handed to us by reſpectable correſpondents:

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in Liſbon, dated Feb 4, to a merchant in this city, received by the ſhip Mary, captain Johnſon, in 44 days from Liſbon.

"We are happy to learn by the return of captain O'Brien from Algiers, where he has been with a conſiderable part of the money ſtipulated by the treaty, that peace with the remaining powers along that coaſt, ſay Tripoli and Tunis, is either actually concluded, or in a great ſtate of forwardneſs, ſo that we expect ſhortly to ſee removed every obſtacle to the navigation of the American flag from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Dardanelles."

Another letter from the ſame houſe, and under the ſame date, ſtates, that "two thouſand French emigrants had arrived at Liſbon from England, and were deſtined to man the interior fortreſſes, and that the natives were in preparation for marching to the frontiers if neceſſary."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liſbon to his friend in this city, dated 4th February, received by the ſhip Nancy, captain Johnſon.

"Seven thouſand French emigrants from London to Liſbon are juſt received to aſſiſt the Portugueſe on the frontiers. Notwithſtanding all the preparations for defence againſt the Spaniards and French, it ſeems there is a good and well fixed underſtanding between the queen of Portugal and the king of Spain. Theſe preparations are only made in order to ſatisfy the French—Portugal ſeems quite eaſy and quiet about any rupture with Spain.

"The Portugueſe miniſter is yet in Paris, and with every hope to conclude his views in that country ſo as to content the French with a fixed ſum, in order to relieve Portugal of its anxiety, &c."

On the 14th and 15th of December there was a hurricane at Gibraltar, tremendous in its operations and effects; it blew down ſeveral houſes, part of the works, ſunk two ordnance ſhips, and damaged almoſt every ſhip in the bay.

The preſent empreſs of Ruſſia is ſaid to have been the firſt who did homage to the new emperor her huſband. As ſoon as Catharine was dead ſhe appeared on the parade, amidſt the Imperial guards ſaying, that as the firſt ſubject of Ruſſia, ſhe thought it her duty to be the firſt to ſwear allegiance to her ſpouſe—upon which all the ſoldiers exclaimed "Long live the emperor, Paul Petrowilch!"

BALTIMORE, *April* 1.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Montezuma, capt. M'Carthy, in 52 days from London, and 46 from the Downs. Several gentlemen of this city have favoured us with London papers to the 6th of February—from which the following is extracted.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

12 PLUVIOSE, JAN. 31.

OFFICIAL ARTICLES.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Verona, 29 Niveſe, 18 January.

Citizen Directors,

I had repaired to Bologna with 2000 men, in order to endeavour from the proximity of my ſituation to overawe the court of Rome, and oblige it to obſerve a pacific ſyſtem, from which, for ſome time, this court appeared more and more to depart.

I had alſo opened a negotiation with the grand duke of Tuſcany, with regard to the garriſon of Leghorn, which my preſence at Bologna would ſerve infallibly to bring to a concluſion.

Upon the 18 Niveſe, however, the diviſion of the enemy which was at Padua, put itſelf in motion. It on the 19th attacked the advanced guard of general Angereau, who was at Bevilaqua, in front of Port Legnago. After a very ſmart ſkirmiſh, the adjutant-general Dufaux, who commanded this advanced guard, retired to St. Zeno, and next day to Port Legnago, after having had an opportunity by his reſiſtance, of appriſing the whole line of the march of the enemy.

I immediately detached the 2000 men I had with me at Bologna towards the Adige, and immediately after I ſet out for Verona.

Upon the 21ſt, at ſix o'clock in the morning, the enemy preſented themſelves before Verona, and attacked the advanced guard of general Maſſena, poſted at the village of St. Michael. General Maſſena left Verona, drew up his diviſion in battle order, and marched directly againſt the enemy, whom he put to rout, took three pieces of cannon, and made 600 pri-

foners. The grenadiers of the 75th carried the pieces with the bayonet. They were headed by general Brume, who had seven balls through his cloaths.

The same day, at the same hour, the enemy attacked the head of our line at Montebaldo, which was defended by the light infantry of general Joubert. The battle was warm and obstinate. The enemy made themselves masters of the first redoubt, but Joubert darted on at the head of his carbineers, drove the enemy from it, put them completely to rout, and took 110 prisoners.

Upon the 24th, the enemy hastily threw over a bridge at Anguiari, and their advanced guard crossed about a league from Porto Legnago. At the same time I received intelligence from general Joubert, that a very considerable column of the enemy was filing along by Montagna, and threatened to turn his advanced guard by La Corona. From different circumstances I discovered the enemy's object; and I no longer entertained any doubt that they intended to attack, with their principal force, my line at Rivoli, and in this way to reach Mantua. I detached during the night the greatest part of general Massena's division, and I went in person to Rivoli, where I arrived at two o'clock in the morning.

I immediately chased general Joubert to take the important post of St. Marco. I ordered cannon to be planted on the plateau of Rivoli, and I made every disposition to assume at the break of day, very formidable offensive operations, and to march in person against the enemy. At day-break our right wing, and the left wing of the enemy, engaged on the heights of St. Marco. The battle was terrible and obstinate. General Joubert, at the head of the 33d, supported his light infantry, commanded by general Vial. Meanwhile M. Alvinzy, who upon the 24th, had made dispositions to surround the whole division of general Joubert, continued to push the measures he had adopted for this purpose. He never suspected that, during the night, I had arrived there with reinforcements so considerable as to render his operation not only impracticable, but highly disastrous to him. Our left was warmly attacked, it fell back, and the enemy directed their attack against the centre. The 14th demi-brigade sustained the shock with the most undaunted bravery. General Berthier, chief of the etat-major, whom I had left there, displayed upon this occasion, that courage which he has so often proved in this campaign. The Austrians encouraged by their numbers, redoubled their efforts to carry the cannon placed in the front of this demi-brigade. A captain darted forwards against the enemy, crying, "*fourteenth, will you allow your cannon to be taken!*" At this moment, the 32d, which I had sent to rally the left, appears, retakes all the posts which had been lost, and, headed by its general of division Massena, completely re-establishes our affairs.

The battle, however, had now lasted three hours, and the enemy had not yet brought forward all their forces. One of their columns, which had filed along the Adige under cover of a numerous artillery, marched straight to the plateau of Rivoli, in order to carry it, and so threatened to turn the right and the centre. I ordered the general of the cavalry, Le Clerc, to go and charge the enemy if they succeeded in carrying the plateau of Rivoli, and I sent the chief of squadron, Lasalle, with 50 dragoons to take in flank the enemy's infantry who attacked our centre, and charge them vigorously. At the same time general Joubert had sent down some battalions from the heights, who sunk the plateau of Rivoli. The enemy, who had already penetrated to the plateau, warmly attacked on every side, left a great number of dead, a part of their artillery, and returned to the valley of the Adige. Nearly at the same moment the enemy's column, which had already been some time on the march in order to turn us and cut off our retreat, drew up upon some heights behind us. I had left the 75th in reserve, which not only kept this column in awe, but also attacked its left, which had advanced, and instantly put it to rout. The 18th demi-brigade arrived while all this was going on, at the time when general Rey had taken post behind the column which turned us. I immediately gave orders to cannonade the enemy with some twelve-pounders. I ordered an attack to be made, and in less than a quarter of an hour this whole column, consisting of more than 4000 men, was taken prisoners. The enemy every where put to rout, were every where pursued, and all night prisoners were brought in. Fifteen hundred men, who endeavoured to escape by Guarda, were stopped by 50 men of the 18th, who as soon as they recognised them, marched up to them with confidence, and ordered them to lay down their arms.

The enemy were still masters of La Corona, but they no longer could be dangerous. It was necessary to march against the division of general Provera, with all expedition, who had already passed the Adige at Anguiara. I caused general Victor to file off with the brave 57th, and follow up general Massena, who with a part of his division arrived at Roverbella upon the second.

On my departure I left orders with general Joubert to attack the enemy at break of day, if they were rash enough to remain at La Corona.

General Murat had marched all night with a demi-brigade of light infantry, and was in the morning to appear upon the heights of Montebaldo, which commanded Corona; the enemy were accordingly put to rout after a very warm resistance; and those who had escaped the preceding evening were made prisoners.—The cavalry had no means left of saving themselves but by swimming across the Adige, in which attempt a great many were drowned.

In the two days engagements at Rivoli, we made 13,000 prisoners, and took nine pieces of cannon. Generals Sandos and Meyer, were wounded fighting bravely at the head of their troops.

BATTLE OF ST. GEORGE'S.

M. general Provera, at the head of 6000 men, arrived upon the 26th, at mid-day, at the suburb of St. George's. He attacked it all day without effect. This suburb was defended by general of brigade Miollis, Samson chief of battalion of the engineers, had intrenched it with great care. General Miollis, equally active and intrepid, far from being intimidated by the threats of the enemy, answered them with his cannon, and thus gained the right of the 26th and 27th, during which I ordered general Serrurier to occupy La Favourite, with the 57th and the 18th demi-brigades of the line, and all the disposeable force which could be drawn from the divisions employed in the blockade; but before giving an account of the battle of La Favourite, which took place on the 27th, I ought to speak of the two battles of Anguiari.

FIRST BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

The division of general Provera, 10,000 strong, had forced the passage of Anguiari. General of division Guyeux, had immediately collected all the force he could find, and marched against the enemy, but having only 1500 men, he could not succeed in forcing the enemy again to cross the river, although he checked their course for part of the day, and made 300 prisoners.

SECOND BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

General Provera did not lose a moment, and filed on immediately to Castellara.—General Angereau fell upon the rear guard of his division, and, after a very warm engagement, took 16 pieces of cannon, and made 2000 prisoners. Adjutant-general Dufaux particularly distinguished himself by his courage on this occasion. The 9th and 18th regiments of dragoons and the 25th regiment of chasseurs likewise particularly distinguished themselves. The commander of the Hulans presented himself to a squadron of the 9th regiment of dragoons, and, with one of those rhodomontades usual among the Austrians, "surrender,"—cried he to the regiment. Citizen Duvivier made his squadron stop. "If you are brave, come and take me," cried he to the commander of the enemy. The two corps stood still, and the two chiefs afforded an example of those conflicts which Tasso so charmingly describes. The commander of the Hulans was wounded by two blows of the sabre; the troops then charged, and the Hulans were made prisoners.

General Provera continued all night to file on to St. George's, as I have had the honour to inform you, and upon the 26th made an attack upon it. Being unable to enter it, he conceived the design of forcing La Favourite, of piercing the lines of the blockade, and seconded by a sortie which Wurmser was to make, throw himself into Mantua.

BATTLE OF LA FAVOURITE.

Upon the 27th, an hour before day, the enemy attacked La Favourite at the moment when Wurmser made a sortie, and attacked the lines of the blockade by St. Antoine. General Victor, at the head of the 57th demi-brigade, overthrew all he met, Wurmser was obliged to re enter Mantua, almost as soon as he had left it, and left the field of battle covered with dead and prisoners. General Serrurier then made general Victor advance with the 57th demi-brigade in order to hem in Provera in the suburb of St. George's, and thus block him up.—Confusion and disorder accordingly prevailed in the enemy's ranks. Cavalry, infantry, artillery were all mingled pell mell.—The terrible 57th demi-brigade yielded to no opposition. On one side it took three pieces of cannon. On another cut to pieces the Hussar regiment of Hendendy.—At this moment the respectable general Provera offered to capitulate. He reckoned upon our generosity, nor was he deceived. We allowed him to capitulate—the articles you will find annexed. 6,000 prisoners, among which were all the Vienna volunteers, and 20 pieces of cannon, were the fruits of this memorable day.

The army of the republic then has in four days gained two pitched battles, and six lesser engagements, made 25,000 prisoners, among which are a lieutenant-general, and two generals, 12 or 15 colonels, &c. taken 20 stand of colours, 60 pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded at least 6000 men.

I request of you the rank of general of division for general Victor; that of brigade, for the adjutant general Vaux. All the demi-brigades have covered themselves with glory, especially the 32d, 57th, and 18th, of the line, commanded by general Massena, and who in three days beat the enemy at St. Michael, at Rivoli and at Roverbella. The Roman legions marched 24 miles a day. Ours marched 30, and fought also occasionally.

Citizens Dessain, chief of the 4th demi-brigade of light infantry; Marquis, chief of the 20th; Fourney, chief of the 17th, have been wounded. Generals of brigade, Vial, Brume, Bon, and adjutant-general Argod, particularly distinguished themselves.

The individual instances of bravery are too numerous to be enumerated here.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Capitulation made by the Imperial troops under the walls of St. George's, 27 Nivose, 5th year of the republic.

Art. I. The honours of war granted, and all the troops prisoners of war.

II. The officers shall retain their swords, their effects and their equipage, and the soldiers their knapsacks.

III. The general officer, and other inferior officers, may repair to their homes, if the general in chief consents to give them permission.—I engage my word of honour to inform the general in chief that I engaged for this article.

IV. Information shall be communicated to marshal count de Wurmser of the present capitulation.

V. The sick and wounded shall be taken care of with all those sentiments of humanity inseparable from republicans.

Head quarters at Verona,
30 Nivose, (10th January.)

I certify that, in the different battles which have taken place since the 19th Nivose to the 27th of the same month, the list of Austrians taken prisoners of war, who have passed in review, amounts already to more than twenty thousand, among whom are seven hundred cavalry, and that fresh prisoners arrive every moment; that the enemy have left us forty-four pieces of cannon, with their carriages, all the baggage of the column of general Provera, and all the standards of his corps, part of which were broken by the enemy. I certify, that in pursuance to the orders of the general in chief, I have intrusted Rey, general of division, with the charge of conducting to Grenoble, the column of twenty thousand prisoners of war by convoys of three thousands, marching at a distance of one day's journey, and under the escort of the 58th demi-brigade, and of a squadron of cavalry.

These trophies of the brave army of Italy, are so much calculated to afford an agreeable surprise to our most faithful friends, that I think I shall afford them the highest gratification by this official recital.

(Signed) ALEX BERTHIER.

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Ancients and of Five hundred, on the 6th Pluvois, January 25.

"Citizens representatives,

"The Executive Directory hastens to inform you of the prodigious successes which have been just gained by the brave army of Italy. The following is the result of the series of actions which have taken place between the 23d Nivose, to the 26th both inclusive, occasioned by the new attempts that the enemy have made to relieve Mantua.

"Twenty-three thousand Austrians taken prisoners, among whom are three generals, and all the battalions of the Vienna Volunteers, six thousand of the enemy killed or wounded, sixty pieces of cannon, and twenty-four stands of colours taken.

"All the enemy's baggage seized, and a regiment of hussars, and all the convoy of grain and oxen, which the enemy wanted to throw into Mantua.

"After these happy news, we have reason to think that the capture of this important fortress will conclude the labours of the invincible army of Italy and its intrepid general.

(Signed) "P. BARRAS, President,
"LA GARDE, Secretary."

Annapolis, April 6.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. VI.

——alias aliis rebus studiisque teneri.

HORACE.

THE desire of increasing our happiness is the principal motive of all our actions, and the ultimate object of every design. Man is generally discontented with the situation in which he is placed, and always feels some real or imaginary want, in gratifying which, he expects to enjoy an additional degree of satisfaction. If the object of his wishes is not too far removed, his natural restlessness will prompt him to attempt the attainment of it, and when he is successful, commonly finds he over-rated its value, and that some other acquisition is necessary to complete his happiness. He is thus hurried from one pursuit to another, and although his expectations are often deceived, still entertains new hopes, and meets with the same disappointment. In the common pursuits of life men appear to receive more satisfaction from the contemplation of their own activity, than from the hopes of succeeding in their schemes, as they are seldom capable of enjoying what they pursue with so much ardour; and are never so well satisfied as when their attention is deeply engaged in the execution of some favourite plan. These frequent disappointments flow from no other source than a misapprehension of the real value of the objects we desire. Whenever we suppose that our happiness will be greatly increased by the possession of any thing, which is only capable of affording us a momentary delight, or whenever we expect to render perpetual those enjoyments, which by nature are only temporary, we are sure to be deceived. But as the mind is formed for activity, its attention must always be occupied; and when our desires are not directed to suitable objects, some trifling or chimerical project will generally present itself, and be pursued with as much eagerness, as if it were intrinsically valuable. Persons who are thus engaged in seeking imaginary happiness, although their expectations are finally disappointed, still enjoy a larger portion of pleasure than those who have no distinct object in view, and who either sink into the arms of indolence and inactivity, or suffer their attention to be distracted by a multiplicity of occupations. For when only one thing is contemplated by the mind, and the possession of it regarded as the surest means of promoting our felicity, although in fact it may have a different operation, yet, for some time, we are fed with pleasing hopes, and our imagination anticipates the pleasure we expect hereafter to enjoy; but when we only endeavour to while away our time without any active exertions, we are acting directly contrary to our natural constitution, and a continual uneasiness and unrestlessness totally precludes us from the enjoyment of real satisfaction. And when our minds are fluctuating amidst a variety of objects, undetermined which to pursue, we are then in a state of disagreeable per-

plexity altogether inconsistent with happiness, as our ideas are clouded and confused, and we are alternately drawn in different directions; one moment resolved to engage in one undertaking, and in the next diſcontentedly deſerting it.

The direction given to the active powers of the mind is one of the chief cauſes of our miſery or happineſs, and we ſhould be extremely cautious in chuſing the objects of attention and purſuit. Mankind differ very much in eſtimating the value of different acquiſitions, and this is a principal reaſon of the different degrees of happineſs which appear in the world. Our nature conſtantly urges us to activity and exertion, but the propriety of our choice depends very much upon our ſituation and opportunities of information. Men, who are at liberty to follow their own inclinations, and capable of diſcerning the utility and merit of every attainment, will generally be employed in a manner very different from thoſe, who are either altogether incapable of judging, or who form their opinions without conſideration, and never deliberate before they reſolve. No man ever attempted to obtain poſſeſſion of any thing, unleſs he ſuppoſed his happineſs would be thereby increaſed, and he whoſe expectations are ill founded, will certainly enjoy a leſs degree of pleaſure than the man whoſe activity is directed according to the dictates of nature and reaſon. Perhaps the ſureſt method of diſcovering in what ſtate of civilization man enjoys the largeſt portion of happineſs, will be to examine the general objects of their attention, and the manner in which the active powers of the mind are employed. There is, in every country, a national characteriſtic, or ruling principle of conduct, which extends to almoſt every individual of the community; and when this general object of purſuit is eſtimated by the ſtandard of nature, we can very nearly diſcover in which ſociety the greateſt portion of happineſs is enjoyed. The celebrated queſtion whether man is happier in a civilized or uncivilized ſtate, may, by this means, be determined with ſome degree of accuracy.

When, in ſearch of happineſs, we wander from the ſtandard of reaſon and nature, our hopes muſt always be diſappointed; and although our minds may, for a time, be agreeably occupied and pleaſed with the proſpect of obtaining the object of our deſires, it will in the end be found to be of little value. But when our purſuits are rational, though we may meet with many obſtacles, the poſſeſſion of the object indemnifies us for all our trouble, and, on reflection, we are pleaſed even with what we have ſuffered, as it adds a zeſt to our preſent enjoyment. It is therefore evident, that we ought to chuſe and purſue thoſe objects which will not only charm us for a moment, or allure us to activity to attain them, but are capable of pleaſing on reflection as well as in proſpect. Men are moſt happy in thoſe exerciſes that engage their attention moſt, or excite their affections and employ their talents; for which reaſon ſerious occupations are preferable to thoſe that are light and trivial. For if our employment is not of ſuch a nature, as to be capable of occupying our minds, a train of diſagreeable ideas may torment us in the midſt of it. When our attention is captivated with the buſineſs in which we are engaged, our time paſſes agreeably and pleaſantly, but a diviſion of attention occaſions an anxiety of mind, which is highly diſagreeable. To apply ourſelves only to one ſubject at a time, is not only a maxim of wiſdom, but a great meaſ of happineſs; for as the mind is miſerable when it is engroſſed by one object, without intermiſſion, it is no leſs unhappy, when its attention is divided.

Perhaps there may be ſome perſons in the world who are able to judge with great propriety of the merits of any acquiſition, but either from indolence or irreſolution direct their natural activity to other objects, which are more eaſily attained, though far leſs valuable, and leſs conducive to happineſs. A man, in ſuch a ſituation, can never enjoy a high degree of ſatisfaction; for where our actions vary from our opinions, we muſt be conſtantly tormented with the conſciouſneſs of the impropriety of our conduct. To do daily what we muſt condemn, and to omit what our judgement approves—to ſpend our time in purſuits which we know to be trifling or pernicious—to diſcern a proper line of conduct without having reſolution to purſue it ſteadily, is ſurely, among the greateſt miſeries of this life. E.

Bank of Baltimore.

1ſt April, 1797.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE having taken into conſideration the great advantages likely to ariſe to the Bank from having the remaining one half of the capital paid, and being authoriſed by the charter to call for this payment at ſuch time as they may appoint, do therefore give notice, that Monday the 5th day of June next, and the five following days, are fixed on for the ſtockholders to pay the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars on each ſhare, in gold or ſilver, at the bank aforeſaid.

JAMES COX, Caſhier.

N. B. It is intended that the firſt half yearly dividend ſhall be declared on the above-mentioned 5th day of June.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HALKERSTONE, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcriber.

ELIZABETH HALKERSTONE, Admx.

Upper-Marlborough, April 5, 1797.

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1797.

Greenbury Pumphrey, vs. Jacob Stoner, Philip Hammond, and Rezin Pumphrey.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for obliging the defendant, Philip Hammond, to convey unto the complainant, Greenbury Pumphrey, a tract of land in Anne-Arundel county, called STONER'S DELIGHT; it ſtates, that the defendant, Jacob Stoner, being poſſeſſed of the ſaid land, of which the legal title was in his father, John Stoner, and being equitably entitled to one moiety thereof, did, under an authority given to him by and with the approbation of the ſaid John Stoner, contract to ſell, and did deliver the ſame, together with a tract called A MISTAKE IN FRIENDSHIP, unto Walter Pumphrey, father of the complainant, for the ſum of £.300, the greater part of which hath been paid to the ſaid Jacob Stoner by the ſaid Walter; that Rezin Pumphrey, on the death of Walter, adminiſtered on his eſtate, took poſſeſſion of the ſaid land, and ſold Stoner's Delight to Philip Hammond, deceaſed, who had notice of the contract aforeſaid; that the ſaid Jacob and John Stoner conveyed Stoner's Delight to the ſaid Philip Hammond in order to defraud the complainant, the heir of his father, who died inteſtate; that the legal title to the ſaid Stoner's Delight is now in Philip Hammond, one of the defendants, claiming mediately from the deceaſed Philip; and that the aforeſaid Rezin Pumphrey hath left the ſtate, and removed to ſome place unknown to the complainant.

It is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, before the 5th day of May next, to the intent that the ſaid Rezin Pumphrey may have notice of the complainant's application, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the firſt Tueſday in October next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery county, near Mr. John Kilty's ſtore, on the 30th day of March, a negro man named THOMAS, twenty-one or two years old, about five feet two inches high, well made chunky fellow; had on when he went away an old white country cloth coat and breeches, old ſhoes and ſtockings, coarſe linen ſhirt, and an old high crown wool hat; he is an artful fellow, and probably may change his cloaths. I will pay FOUR DOLLARS if taken ten miles from home, EIGHT DOLLARS if twenty miles, or the above reward if taken up out of the ſtate, and reaſonable charges if brought home, or ſecured in any gaol ſo that I get him again.

JOHN S. M'ELWAINE.

April 3, 1797.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, ſome time laſt fall, a ſtray red HEIFER, about two years old, no perceiveable mark or brand. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PEREGRINE RIDGELY.

April 5, 1797.

THE partnerſhip of PINKNEY and GUYER is by mutual conſent this day diſſolved; all perſons being indebted to the ſaid firm are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe having claims to exhibit them for ſettlement.

JONATHAN PINKNEY.
JOHN GUYER.

Annapolis, 23d March, 1797.

THE partnerſhip of Doctors MURRAY and SHAAFF expiring this day, they requeſt all thoſe indebted to them for profeſſional ſervices to call on either of them, or Mr. JOHN OWEN, to ſettle their accounts.

J. MURRAY.
J. T. SHAAFF.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horſes and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Iſland and Talbot county, on the Eaſtern ſhore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay ſide, in Talbot county, oppoſite to Weſt river, runs to Weſt river and there abouts. As this is by far the moſt convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Baſton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, and will be attended with much leſs expence than any other paſſage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greateſt attention, in order to give every ſatisfaction in our power to thoſe that will pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to lay a tax, not exceeding three ſhillings and nine-pence current money in any one year, for every hundred pounds of property within the ſaid city, and the precincts thereof.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to DANIEL SMITH for thirty pounds current money, in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, and the year following I became ſecurity for the ſaid Daniel Smith in a bond payable to EDWARD ABELL, for a larger ſum of money, part of which I have paid to the ſaid Edward Abell, and I ſtill remain ſecurity for the balance due on ſaid bond, I therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment from Daniel Smith of my bond, as I will not pay off the ſaid bond, nor any part thereof.

JOHN AVIS.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of ſaid county, ſhe is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on cloſe examination you may diſcover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when ſhe left my ſervice was ſtriped country cloth jacket and petticoat; her under waiſtcoat is of courſe white country cloth, bound round with red, but as ſhe has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected ſhe will change as may beſt ſuit her own purpoſe; I do expect ſhe has obtained a forged paſs for her freedom, and that ſhe is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid woman at their peril. S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

ALL perſons having any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of ROBERT STEUART, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed to ſettle ſaid eſtate, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

DAVID STEUART.

March 30, 1797.

Merrikin's Contract for ſale.

THE ſubſcribers will ſell 274½ acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on the north ſide of Severn, laying directly on Magothy river, and is partly ſurrounded with ſaid river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a ſmall expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the beſt pine for ſhips, ſpars, &c. beſides a conſiderable quantity of cheſnut and oak timber. Veſſels of any burthen may load cloſe in with the ſhore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has ſuch advantages for fiſhing and fowling. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and a more full deſcription given on the 8th day of June, on the premiſes, when it will be ſold to the higheſt bidder. Mr. Hampton Roberſon, living on the premiſes, will ſhew the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

To be Rented for the Seaſon,

THE plantation of PRIMROSE HILL, with the manſion-houſe, garden and orchard; the houſe and garden may be taken with or without the other land. Alſo will be diſpoſed of, at the ſame place, to the higheſt bidder, on twelve months credit, a variety of houſehold furniture, on the thirteenth day of April, if fair, if not the firſt fair day.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

March 18, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1796.

Annapolis, March 20, 1797.

ALL perſons having juſt claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN HALL, Eſq; late of Anne-Arundel county deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, that they may be paid, and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make payment without delay.

ELEANOR HALL, Executrix of
JOHN HALL.

N. B. Mr. Hall, in his life time, lent a number of his books to his acquaintances. Thoſe who have them are requeſted to return them to me. E. H.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN G. WORTHINGTON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

BRICE J. WORTHINGTON, Executor.

March 22, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at next April term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called YOUNG'S INN, by a resurvey, and in which are included four smaller tracts, called before the said resurvey HARRIS'S MOUNT, GOOD MOTHER'S CARE, COSSILL, and HARNESS, agreeable to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

M. HESSELIUS.

March 14, 1797.

Valuable property for sale for Cash, or exchanged for property in the Federal City.

On the second Thursday of May next will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, if not sold at PRIVATE SALE before that day,

ALL that valuable PROPERTY, situated on BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, in the city of Annapolis, containing one acre and an half, the whole is laid out in three separate lots, one in the tenure of WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; a large brick building, handsomely situated, with every convenience and improvement, suitable for any gentleman; the adjoining brick building, now in the possession of Mr. FOWLER, with conveniences and improvements; five framed houses, with gardens, now in the possession of different tenants; the whole rents for two hundred and ten pounds per annum. This property is under lease for ninety-nine years, and the unexpired term has yet to run fifty-one years. This property will be sold, to accommodate the purchaser, either in separate lots, or the whole. Also a tract of LAND, containing four hundred acres, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. EPHRAIM DUVALL, lying in Anne-Arundel county, extending from the river Severn to the river Magothy, within five miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore-town; on this land is an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out houses, a large orchard of choice fruit; this land lies in a healthy situation, and very convenient to oysters, crabs, and a great variety of fish and wild fowl in their respective seasons. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as any one inclined to purchase would doubtless wish to view the same. The title to this land is indisputable, and on the purchase money being paid a conveyance in fee-simple will be immediately given. The terms of sale will be known by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

The subscriber has several thousand acres of land, in the state of Virginia, lying on the waters of the Great Kenhawa, near that valuable tract of the late President, which he will exchange for property in the Federal City.

W. W.

March 8, 1797.

Beard's Habitation, January 1, 1797.

THE PARTNERSHIP of MATTHEW and JOHN BEARD was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of December last, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Beard, who is authorised to receive all monies due, either on bond, note, or open account, and give proper discharges for the same. Should this notice not be attended to, compulsory steps must be fallen on, as they may be enabled to satisfy the claims against them.

M. BEARD,
JOHN BEARD.

In CHANCERY, March 4, 1797.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of THOMAS GASSAWAY, of Allegany county, praying the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Thomas Gassaway is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, during the present month, in the Maryland Gazette, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery-office, at one o'clock, on the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Gassaway then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Cash or Credit, LEASED or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DAVIS, commonly known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY. For terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

West river, February 6, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

Will stand this season, to cover mares, at South-river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at six guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if sent with the mare, or paid at the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tattersall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat, Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchison's Thistle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, he was the dam of Mr. Shafto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miss Barsorth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowsy, Torismond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great-great-grand-dam by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be enclosed for favourite mares at 3/9 per week, but not accountable for escape or accident.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, on the first of this instant, two negro men, ISAAC and CHARLES, Isaac is about forty-five years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a black complexion, well made, has thick lips, one of his fore teeth out, and a wild look when sharply spoken to; had on when he went away, an old homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him a blue broad cloth coat, a striped waistcoat, and a pair of nankeen breeches. Charles is about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a black complexion, tolerable well made, but has small features, he is a mannerly fellow when spoken to; had on when he went away, a new homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him an old black cloth coat. I have reason to believe they have a free Butler's pass. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for either of the said fellows, if taken out of the state, and if in the state FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WARD, of AUGST.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negroes, at their peril.

March 4, 1797.

For SALE,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 20th day of April next, on the premises,

THE subscriber having laid out 331 acres of land into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the POPLAR SPRINGS, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town running through the said land, ten lots are laid on each side thereof, containing from 10 to 25 acres each. As upwards of two thirds of this land is well wooded, each lot will have a proportion; there are several fine springs and streams running through it, and its central situation between the city of Baltimore and Frederick-town makes it an eligible place for improvement, and is at this time a very public place; some fine meadow may be made on several of those lots, and convenient places for erecting distilleries. The healthy situation of this place, and many local advantages it possesses, renders it unnecessary to give a more particular description at this time. Plots of the whole may be seen at the Poplar Springs. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known (which will be advantageous) and attendance given, by

SAMUEL GODMAN.

March 1, 1797.

FROM the many trespasses (almost daily committed) on Primrose Hill, and the subscriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force against any one so offending.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, a dark bay MARE COLT, four years old, about twelve hands high, and has a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WOLTHE FILBS.

ALL persons indebted to the late JAMES DICK, deceased, or to JAMES DICK and STEWART, are requested to make payment, as no further indulgencies can be given, and all persons having claims against said estates are requested to bring them in, to

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } J. Dick.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next, about two miles from the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 686 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling-house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; also a new stable, with other convenient out houses and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the said land is well timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them situated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful prospect, and would answer to be sold separate from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may best suit the purchaser. Any one inclinable to treat for the said plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797.

N. B. If desired immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 18th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellowish complexion; she carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with sundry other cloaths unknown; she has attended the Annapolis market for two years past, and also the Methodist meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; she may be harboured with her son, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any gaol, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said negro woman at their peril.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called PREVENTION ENLARGED, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

February 9, 1797.

In CHANCERY, February 22, 1797.

Joseph Court, administrator of Anthony Bacon, vs *Thomas Earle, and others.*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, part of which estate is said to have been devised to THOMAS EARLE, who resides out of the state; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times successively before the end of March next, to the intent that the said Thomas Earle may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near South river ferry, a roan MARE, about twelve and an half hands high, and about five or six years old, without any perceptible brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:
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